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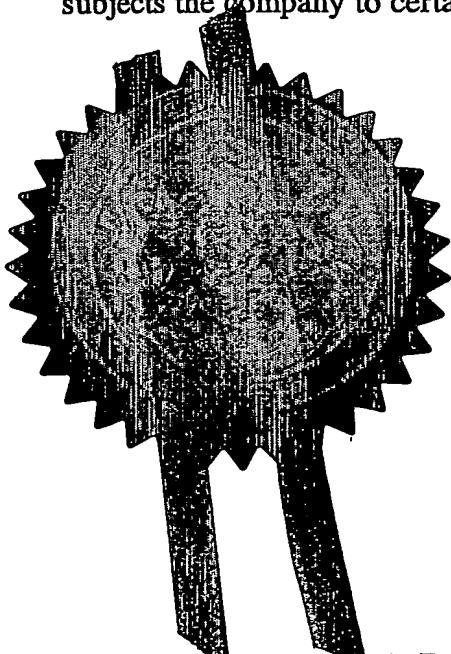
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Patents Form 1/77

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(Rule 16)14NOV2002 E763559-2 D02246
P01/7700 0.00-0226572.6**Request for grant of a patent**

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14 NOV 2002

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1. Your reference

P015668GBP

2. Patent application number

(The Patent Office will fill in this part)

14 NOV 2002

0226572.6

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

06894604001

Patents ADP number (if you know it).

INTELLPROP LIMITED
PO BOX 626
NATIONAL WESTMINSTER HOUSE
LE TRUCHOT ST PETER PORT
GUERNSEY

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

A GUERNSEY COMPANY

4. Title of the invention

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES APPARATUS

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

D Young & Co

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

21 New Fetter Lane
London
EC4A 1DA

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

59006

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number

Country	Priority application number (if you know it)	Date of filing (day / month / year)
GB	Not Yet Known 0226238.4	11.11.02

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application	Date of filing (day / month / year)
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8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if

Yes

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
 - b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
 - c) any named applicant is a corporate body.
- See note (d)

Patents Form 1/77

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Description 10 /

Claims(s) 0

Abstract 0

Drawing(s) -3-

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents 0

Translations of priority documents 0

Statement of inventorship and right 1
to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)Request for preliminary examination 0
and search (Patents Form 9/77)Request for substantive examination 0
(Patents Form 10/77)Any other documents Facsimile Letter Dated 14 November 2002
(please specify)

11.

I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature

D Young & Co (Agents for the Applicants)

Date 14.11.02

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

Adam Pilch

023 8071 9500

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DUPLICATE

I

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES APPARATUS

This invention concerns the field of mobile telephone networks and
5 messaging services.

Messaging on mobile networks, and in particular text messaging, has
grown significantly since its introduction. It is foreseen that in the future,
advanced services will continue to fuel this growth as users find that the
10 mobile terminal becomes increasingly useful for a variety of aspects of
communication and information retrieval.

Currently, the predominant usage of messaging services on mobile
networks is for person to person text messaging, which in the case of
15 GSM networks is supported by the Short Message Service (SMS.) Comparable
messaging technologies exist for other mobile network
architectures, and next generation messaging systems for GSM (Enhanced
Messaging Services EMS, and Multimedia Messaging Services MMS) are
being introduced, and collectively these are hereon referred to as text
20 messaging services.

Some value-added text messaging services may require a user to send a
text message to a specified number or short code, causing the network to
process the message according to the service specified by the number.
25 This might be for example to process the message in some way, possibly
transforming certain aspects of its addressing or content, before onward
delivering it to its destination. Alternatively for some applications the

network may direct the transformed message back to the originating user. This latter case is dealt with in co-pending application GB0219489.2.

Other uses of text messaging services include person to Host, and Host to
5 person, where a Host is a network equipment or third party equipment designed to source and/or sink text messages. Hosts typically provide message collection facilities for voting events, competitions or information services and/or message source facilities for subscription services or advertising.

10

It is common for SMS Hosts to have the capability to specify an alphanumeric CLI for host-originated traffic, such that when messages are delivered to the handsets of recipients, the message is displayed as originating from a name rather than just a normal numeric MSISDN CLI.
15 This feature is commonly used for advertising, promotional or network-related messaging such as voice-mail alerts.

It is not possible in current GSM networks for users to be able to specify an alphanumeric CLI when originating messages from their handsets; this
20 feature is restricted to Hosts. One of the reasons for this is that the mobile originated path between handset and SMSC in GSM is not specified to be able to carry an alphanumeric CLI, whereas the mobile terminated paths from Host to SMSC and SMSC to destination handset use a different message format that does support alphanumeric CLI.

25

The present invention solves the problem that users cannot currently specify alphanumeric CLIs on messages that they originate from their

mobile handsets. The ability to present an originating name that can be selected spontaneously and used to convey emotion, humour, fun etc. adds a new dimension to the already enormously popular text messaging service. The invention opens up this possibility to all of the huge installed base of existing text-message capable handsets that are in service.

According to the present invention there is provided apparatus within a telephone network operable to identify a text message by means of characteristics of the text message as belonging to a category of text messages, to transform characteristics of such an identified text message according to characteristics of the said text message, and to onward deliver the transformed text message to its destination.

In this context, characteristics of the text message include but are not limited to addressing, content and user configurable settings. The message forwarded to the recipient could have its source address modified to be an address representative of the sender. The message may be originated by a user within the home network or by a user that is roaming, as the equipment may be so placed in the home network so as to intercept all mobile originated messaging traffic from subscribers of the network whether they be roaming or not.

Preferably the implementation of the apparatus can identify a category of text message while the message is still in Mobile Originated MO form, i.e. as it enters the network and before it arrives at a Short Message Service Centre (SMSC.) For GSM this architecture is readily achievable by means of SMS Routers, which are normally placed in a network so as to carry

and selectively route all MO text traffic. The SMS Routers can implement the function of identifying a category of text messages and can route these messages selectively to an associated subsystem, which may be either external or internal to the SMS Routers, that can provide the desired transformation of the text message. Having been transformed, the message is then direct delivered to the recipient in MT (mobile terminated) form, without passing through as SMSC. In the event of direct delivery failure the SMSC Router may—

- Retry
- 10 • Pass the message to an SMSC over an interface that supports alpha CLI, such as SMPP
- Pass the message to an SMSC adapted to accept MT messages over SS7 for onward delivery, whereas SMSCs normally only accept MO messages for onward delivery
- 15 • Pass the message to an SMSC over SS7 for onward delivery, but without an alphanumeric CLI

In an embodiment of the invention, the sender formulates the body of the text message using a syntax that identifies a destination MSISDN number, 20 the desired alphanumeric CLI and the message itself. For example, using ‘.’ as a separator, a message might be formulated according to the following specification:

<destination number>.<alpha name>. <message>

25

An example message sent from phone number +44 7803 760123 according to this specification could be:

5

07890123456.SexGod.Meet at 7:30!

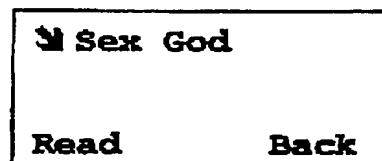
In a preferred embodiment, this message is then sent to a common
5 shortcode or long service number, which enables the network to easily
identify the message as one requiring a certain transformation process.
The message will then be delivered to the entered MSISDN 07890123456
but will arrive and be displayed as being sent from 'SexGod' without any
such entry ever having been entered in the recipient's phone book.

10

Although anonymous services are also possible using these techniques, a
preferred embodiment also adds the sender's real MSISDN on the end of
the message.

15 The complete received message in a preferred embodiment looks like this:

The initial alert screen:



20

messages to the service number in the normal way, as for case 1, and the network preferably arranges for these messages to be intercepted by an SMS Router before reaching the SMSC.

5 According to Figure 3, messages from subscribers of other networks reach the apparatus if those subscribers that wish to use the service change the stored Service Centre Number in their handset to the Service Centre Number of Network A. Such messages may be intercepted by the apparatus en route to an SMSC in network A may be processed according to the invention. Other messages from subscribers of Network B not intended for processing by the invention that are passed on by the apparatus to the SMSC in Network A, may or may not be processed by the SMSC according to commercial arrangements between Networks A
10 and B.
15

Billing issues may also be handled by the SMS Router if not already handled by the MSC. The SMS Router may generate billing records for post-pay customers, and may also interrogate and debit a pre-payment system before allowing access for pre-pay customers. Known techniques may be used to ensure that in the event that the message is passed back to the SMSC, the customer is not billed twice.
20
25

The invention could be implemented on platforms other than SMS Routers, for example by an SMSC, noting that maximum advantage is gained by recognising messages while still in the MO domain, and before any storage by the network.

6

Upon opening the message:

Meet at 7:30!
+447803760123

Options Back

5

It is important to note that the message length, which is limited to 160 characters in GSM, is not increased by the described transformation. This is because the destination phone number (which may be in national or 10 international format) in the original message plus the two ‘.’ characters are all stripped from the message during the transformation process, and are replaced by the sender's real MSISDN that is added on the end of the message in international format. The resulting message length is always the same length or shorter than that originally sent.

15

In an alternative embodiment, rather than sending the message to a specific service number or short code in order to cause the network to apply the desired transformation, the need for transformation could be signalled by a syntactic requirement in the body of the message. For 20 example, starting a message with a '#' character could be used as the flag to indicate that the transformation is required. This has the benefit that the message may now be sent to the recipient's number instead of to a service number. In either case the handset's phone book facility may be used as normal to look up and use the appropriate destination number. This means 25 that the destination number does not need to be entered into the message. However there are some disadvantages to this latter approach—

1. The network must examine the content of every message, instead of just those addressed to the service number, to determine whether the transformation is required.
2. If the requirement to add the true MSISDN of the sender on to the end of the message is retained, then the message length may grow beyond the maximum length for a single message, and need to be split into two messages.

A key aspect of any implementation of the invention is the capability of
10 the apparatus to identify a message that arrives at the apparatus as a message intended by the sender to be transformed. A preferred embodiment achieves this by requiring that all messages to be transformed are sent for example to a particular service number or short code. An alternative embodiment uses an identifier in the body of the message, such
15 as a prescribed arrangement of one or more characters. Other characteristics or combinations of characteristics of the message may be used.

A feature of the SMS router is its ability to examine all aspects of a text
20 message, including addresses, signalling fields, content and user settings. Using these capabilities, services may be defined which make use of, for example, content keywords, numeric addresses or alpha destination addresses as triggers to activate certain transformations and to pass on the transformed messages either directly to the destination or via an SMSC as
25 appropriate to the application.

Referring to Figure 1, users are connected to a mobile telephone network (Network A) either directly ('on-net') or indirectly whilst roaming ('off-net') and are able to send mobile originated text messages via an MSC (1). The MSC passes the message to an SMS Router (2) in Network A, which 5 is able to examine message characteristics. Dependent upon characteristics of the message the SMS router is operable to identify and select certain messages. These selected messages may be transformed by a message transformation means (3), which may be either fully or partly internal or external to the SMS router. If the transformation means is external to the 10 SMS Router, it may involve interaction with one or more third party equipments. The apparatus is further operable to transmit the transformed message directly to the recipient via an MSC (4). An SMSC may be used as a fallback in the event of failure to deliver directly as described above, or alternatively (2) or (3) may incorporate a retry capability, which may 15 ease integration with billing systems.

A preferred embodiment allows the invention to be implemented in a first network, but to be usable by subscribers of any network. This may be achieved in the following ways:

20

1. The service number is defined as an international format number allowing it to be correctly interpreted by any network. According to Figure 1, if the sender subscribes to the same network as the network that operates the apparatus (Network A), this network is preferably arranged so that the apparatus intercepts the MO (mobile originated) message before it reaches the SMSC. This works even 25 when Network A's subscriber is roaming.

According to Figure 2, if the sender subscribes to a different network (Network B) then the message will be sent to the subscriber's own SMSC in Network B. This SMSC will perform a 'send routing information for short message' (SRI-SM) query to the HLR associated with the service number in Network A. Using a 'Virtual Mobile' known technique, the HLR for the service number may be arranged to identify the invention apparatus as the destination address in the response to the query. One way to implement Virtual Mobile is for the service number to be provisioned onto the HLR of Network A in the normal way, and for the apparatus to do periodic 'location updates' to identify the apparatus as the current location of the virtual mobile telephone associated with the service number. An alternative way is for the HLR function associated with the service number to be located within the apparatus, and both of these techniques are known implementations of Virtual Mobile.

In this way, Network B's SMSC is able to deliver all messages addressed to the service number to the apparatus in Network A, in mobile terminated (MT) format. The apparatus is arranged to be able to accept messages in either MO or MT format to deal with the 2 cases described above.

2. The service number may be any type of number, e.g. full MSISDN or short code. Messages in this case are arranged to arrive at the apparatus in Network A in the following ways: According to Figure 1, subscribers to Network A simply send

1/3

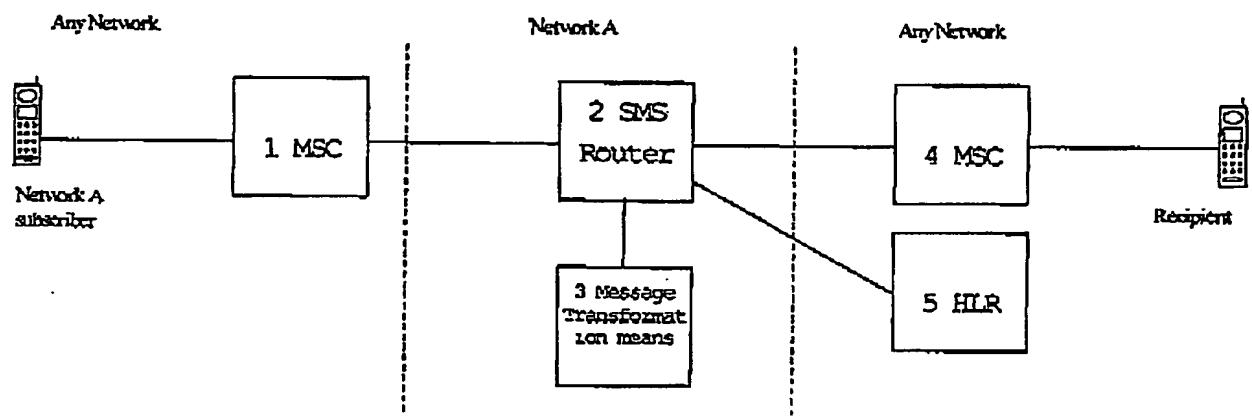


Figure 1

2/3

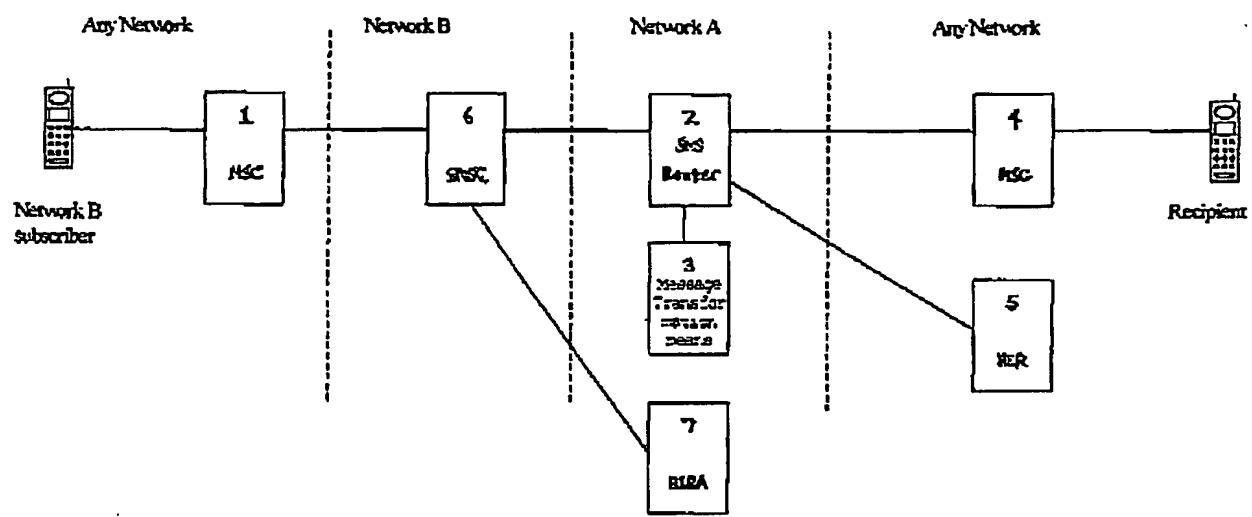


Figure 2

3/3

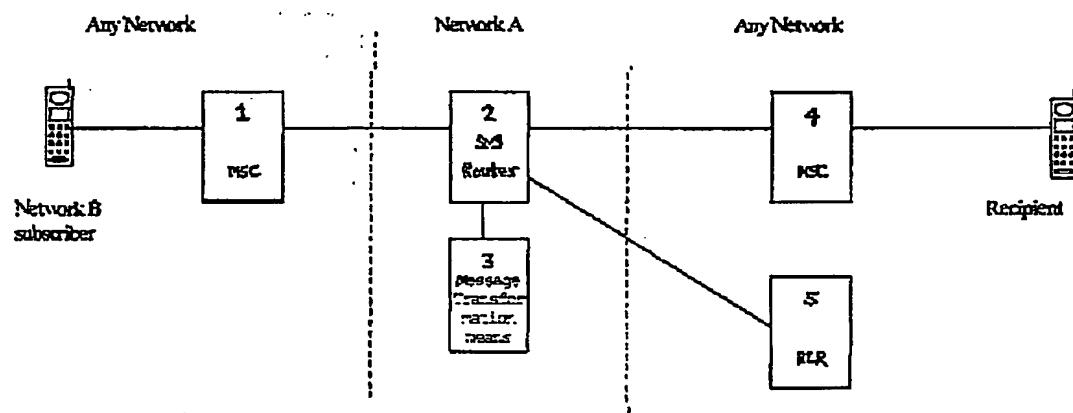


Figure 3

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